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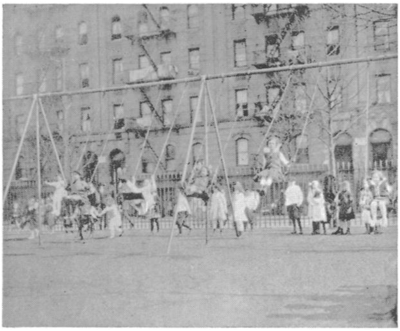

THE best way to keep well and to resist disease is to stay out-of-doors during the day in the fresh air and sunshine and to take part in wholesome games. Not only are these conditions conducive to good health, but also they aid the growth and development of the body and keep it strong.

nishing the source. It can also be demonstrated in a qualitative manner with light rays, as was done by Dr. Dershem some months ago at the University of Iowa.

The X-ray concentrator is of particular interest in science because it separates out a single wave-length from a beam containing many wave-lengths, and at the same time focuses it, thus giving a single wave-length with an intensity at least a thousand times greater than can be obtained by the usual reflection from plane crystal surfaces.

There are at least two possible applications that may be made with the X-ray concentrator. One is to study the effect of single wave-lengths of X-rays on the electrical resistance of selenium, since it has been shown that X-rays affect this element in the same way as light waves. The other is to test X-rays of different wave-lengths for their physiological effects, such as X-ray "burns," and the effects of "treatments" by the rays on the human body.

PUBLIC HEALTH CHARTS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE Departments of Public Health and Public Education of the American Museum of Natural History five years ago prepared under the direction three series of public health charts for the use of schools of New York City. Each consisted of a folio of wall charts illustrated from original photographs and devoted to the following subjects: "The Spread and Prevention of Communicable Disease," "Insects as Carriers of Disease," and "Bacteria and their Work in the World."

The demand for these charts in the schools was many times greater than the supply, and the Museum has now issued a new edition of the set, entitled "The Spread and Prevention of Communicable Disease" in sufficient number to supply all the schools of the city.

There are here reproduced, on a scale comparatively very small, four of the charts. The original charts are 22 x 28 inches each. Each set consists of 15 charts on heavy paper, bound at top and bottom with tin, and suited in every way for hanging on the wall. Although each chart is clearly labeled the sets are accompanied by a booklet containing information which may be of service to teachers in talks on the subject of physical well-being.

The delivery and collection of the charts is being attended to by the museum. As with the circulating collection of natural history specimens, the loan period is three weeks.

The charts may be purchased by